

AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS

Kindly substitute the enclosed replacement sheets, comprising replacements for sheet 3 of 4 and sheet 4 of 4, for the drawings originally filed with the application.

No new matter has been added and the revisions incorporated in the replacement sheets merely comprise correction of numeral lead lines, correction of numeral designations and the addition of numeral designations and associated lead lines.

More specifically, with reference to FIG. 3, the lead line from the numeral 54 has been corrected to indicate the aperture through which a touch contact 34 extends and the lead line 18 has been extended to its associated component.

With respect to FIG. 4, one of the contact plates 52 was incorrectly designated by the numeral 55 which has now been corrected.

With respect to FIG. 5, the numeral 35 and its associated lead line have been added; with respect to FIG. 6, the numeral 75 and its associated lead line has been added.

It is submitted that the attached replacement sheets are in full conformity with 37 CFR 1.84 and should be deemed acceptable.

REMARKS**Claims Status**

There are 20 claims remaining in this application, with claim 8 having been cancelled and new claims 15 through 21 having been introduced. Claims 1, 7 and 11 are independent.

Drawing Objections

In the Office Action dated August 10, 2005 objection was raised with respect to the Examiner's belief that the drawings did not show every feature specified in the claims. It is respectfully submitted that the drawings do illustrate every feature set forth in the claims as follows:

a) The concave recess and/or concave finger well is recited in the specification with the numeral designation 32. Attention is directed to FIG. 2 which includes the numeral 32 and a lead line extending to the concave finger well. It should also be noted that in FIG. 3, which is an enlarged scale fragmentary sectional view through the console taken substantially along the line 3--3 of FIG. 2, the concavity of the finger well 32 is clearly illustrated.

b) With respect to the recitation of a touch contact projecting from a contact plate mounted to the interior of the console, with the touch contact projecting through an aperture in the console (claim 10), attention is directed to FIG. 3 and FIG. 4 of the drawings. In FIG. 4, two contact plates 52 are illustrated. A touch contact 34 is illustrated projecting downwardly from one of the contact plates which, for the purpose of illustration, is shown in an exploded view

format, while the opposite end of the other touch contact 34 is illustrated on the top surface of the contact plate which is illustrated in an assembled position, mounted to the interior of the console.

With attention now directed to FIG. 3, a contact plate 52 is illustrated mounted to the interior of the console directly beneath the solenoid 36. There is also illustrated in FIG. 3 a touch contact 34 extending from the plate 52 and projecting through an aperture 54 in the console.

c) In FIG. 2 of the drawings, the remote control sensor 22 is illustrated with an appropriate numeral designation and lead line. Additionally, in FIG. 6, a schematized depiction of the remote control sensor is also illustrated, with the appropriate numeral designation 22 and lead line.

d) A schematized depiction of the membrane keyboard 24 is illustrated in FIG. 6 and a further depiction of the membrane keyboard 24 is illustrated in FIG. 2.

Enablement

The specification, including the drawings, more than adequately meets the enablement requirement for all of the claims.

Claim 2

With respect to claim 2, the "concave recess" 32 has been accurately described in the specification and shown in the drawings as set forth in the previous remarks regarding the drawing objections.

Claim 6

With respect to claim 6, the "display driving circuit" has now been referenced in the

specification and drawings with the numeral designation 75. Display driving circuits are common and well known to those of skill in the art in conjunction with the actuation of popular liquid crystal displays currently employed in conjunction with computer monitors, television receivers, DVD players, mobile telephones and the like.

With respect to the recitation in claim 6 of a “display housing position sensor carried by the console”, attention is directed to page 7, paragraph 5, through page 8, paragraph 2, which describes a position sensor switch 62 and the manner in which it senses the position of the display housing. Attention is also directed to FIG. 3, wherein the position sensor switch 62 is clearly illustrated and to FIG. 6, wherein it is depicted in schematized format.

Claim 9

With respect to claim 9, as previously mentioned, the specification clearly describes the “concave finger well” in sufficient detail to enable one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the invention.

Claim 10

With respect to claim 10, attention is again directed to FIG. 3 and the associated description in the specification, e.g. page 7, paragraph 3, which more than adequately teaches “touch contacts projecting through an aperture in the console”.

Claim 13

With respect to claim 13, it is submitted that the specification teaches the employment of a remote control sensor 24, depicted in FIG. 2 and in a schematized format, in FIG. 6. Infrared remote sensors are commonly employed to receive and decode remote control transmitter signals in conjunction with numerous consumer items such as televisions, radios, DVD players, VCR's, etc.

Claim 14

With respect to the recitation of a "membrane keyboard" in claim 14, a membrane keyboard 24 is described in the specification at page 6, third paragraph and is illustrated in FIG. 2 and, in a schematized format, in FIG. 6. This too, is a conventional component commonly used in conjunction with numerous consumer electronic products including television remote controls, calculators, etc. and has been more than adequately described in the specification.

In view of the foregoing, it is evident that all claims are in full compliance with 35 USC 112 and have been adequately supported by Applicants' enabling specification.

The References**LU**

Lee does not disclose a touch sensor, a display housing, display driving circuitry or a display housing position sensor.

The LU reference (Publication No. 2001/0013742) discloses a locking apparatus for fixing a reciprocating carriage of a scanner so that the carriage will not move when the scanner is lifted from a table or other flat horizontal support plane. (Paragraph 0002)

A sensor 30 having a movable probe pin 301 is mounted to the bottom of the scanner so that when the scanner is positioned on a support plane 10, the weight of the scanner causes the pin 301 to move into the sensor 30, completing a circuit to generate a signal. (Paragraph 0028) The signal from the sensor 30 is received at a controller 31 which then generates a signal to an actuator 32 for withdrawing a lock pin 321 from the scanner carriage, so that the carriage is free to move only when the scanner is properly positioned on the support plane 10. (Paragraph 0028)

It was incorrectly asserted that the movable member 2 of LU, i.e. the scanner carriage, is a "display housing" and that Lu discloses a touch sensor, display driving circuitry and a display housing position sensor operatively connected to the touch sensor. Such components are not disclosed in LU.

There is no touch sensor in LU. LU employs a contact switch 30 (sensor) having movable pin 301. The pin is moved into the contact switch 30 when the scanner is placed on the support plane 10 and extends out of the contact switch 30 when the scanner is lifted from the support plane 10.

A switch having a movable pin does not constitute a "touch sensor". As employed in Applicants' specification, touch sensors are switch devices which do not have moving components. See the attached specification sheets for George Risk Industries CT3 touch sensors. See also attached definition of "touch control", Radio Shack Dictionary of Electronics © 1972 Howard W. Sams & Co. Inc., page 608.

It is also evident that there is no display housing, no display driving circuit and no display housing position sensor within the four corners of the LU reference. These claimed structural components are not to be found in LU.

It is also significant that LU'S carriage lock pin 321 only serves to prevent translational movement of the scanner carriage within the scanner housing itself; it does not prevent removal of the carriage from the scanner, nor does it prevent pivotal movement.

Applicant's claim 1, for example, recites a latch system for retaining the display housing in the storage cavity and further that actuation of the solenoid withdraws the detent pin from the receptacle whereby the display housing may be pivoted from the storage cavity.

CECCANESE

CECCANESE does not disclose a touch sensor, a concave finger well, or an aperture through a wall of a storage cavity.

The CECCANESE patent (6,412,848) discloses a display housing which is released from a storage cavity through actuation of a mechanical latch assembly 28 having a push button actuator.

There is no concave recess or finger well in CECCANESE and there certainly is no touch sensor. Further, both LU and CECCANESE fail to disclose or suggest Applicants' claimed detent pin extending through an aperture in a wall of a storage cavity.

CROSS

The CROSS reference, (publication no. 2004/0012570) discloses a data entry touch screen comprising microstructured conductive layers. The reference numeral 530B in paragraph 0046 refers to short microstructures on a substrate "making electrical contact", not microstructures consisting of electrical contacts. One could not employ a data entry touch screen in lieu of LU'S movable contact pin switch.

THE REJECTION

The rejection of claims is premised upon a proposed combination of references without motivation for such combination and which would defeat the purpose and function of the primary reference, LU. The purpose of the primary reference LU is to lock a movable carriage of a scanner when the scanner is lifted from a support surface. To substitute a display housing for the scanner carriage, as proposed in the instant rejection finds no support and would defeat a function and purpose of the LU reference. The suggested substitution is without motivation.

Even if LU were so modified, the modified apparatus would not include a concave recess or finger well and certainly would not include a touch sensor positioned in a finger well or an aperture through a wall of a storage cavity with a detent pin extending therethrough.

In view of all of the foregoing, it is evident that all claims remaining in this application are directed to patentable subject matter which is not shown, disclosed or suggested in any of the references of record or any conceivable combination thereof and such claims are clearly allowable.

WHEREFORE, reconsideration and early allowance are earnestly solicited.

Dated: New York, New York
November 8, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

NATTER & NATTER
Attorneys for Applicant
501 Fifth Avenue, Suite 808
New York NY 10017
(212) 840-8300

By 

Seth Natter